

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 June 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 12 August 2002 (S/2002/928), transmitting a second report from the European Union submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Presidency of the European Union (Ireland) to set out its preliminary comments. The European Union has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 7 August 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. **Konuzin**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



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Distr.: General
11 June 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 3 July 2003 (S/2003/912), transmitting a third report from Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Bosnia and Herzegovina has been requested to provide a response in the form of a fourth report by 7 August 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. **Konuzin**

Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



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11 June 2004

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Letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 14 April 2003 (S/2003/483), transmitting a second report from Djibouti submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to set out its preliminary comments. Djibouti has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 19 August 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. **Konuzin**

Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



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Distr.: General
11 June 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 27 August 2003 (S/2003/841), transmitting a third report from San Marino submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of San Marino to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. San Marino has been requested to provide a response in the form of a fourth report by 19 August 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. **Konuzin**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 June 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 5 September 2003 (S/2003/862), transmitting a third report from Kazakhstan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Kazakhstan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a fourth report by 19 August 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. Konuzin
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 June 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my predecessor's letter of 27 August 2003 (S/2003/842), transmitting a third report from Lithuania submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Lithuania has been requested to provide a response in the form of a fourth report by 19 August 2004.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander V. **Konuzin**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
10 June 2004

Original: English

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
draft resolution**

The Security Council,

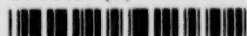
Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 2004 (S/2004/427) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 15 June 2004,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's intention to conduct a review, to be completed within three months, on UNFICYP's mandate, force levels and concept of operation, in view of the 24 April 2004 referendum and taking into account developments on the ground, and the views of the parties,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;
2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 December 2004 and to consider the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his review of UNFICYP and to act upon them within one month of receiving them;
3. *Urges* the Turkish Cypriot side and the Turkish forces to rescind without delay all remaining restrictions on UNFICYP, and calls on them to restore in Strovolia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution concurrent with the report provided for above;
5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



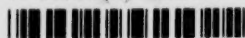
**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
10 June 2004

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5**Security Council**
Fifty-ninth year**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem
and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory****Identical letters dated 10 June 2004 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-
General and the President of the Security Council**

It has been more than three weeks since the Security Council adopted resolution 1544 (2004), in which the Council, inter alia, called on Israel to respect its obligations under international humanitarian law, and insisted, in particular, on its obligation not to undertake demolition of homes contrary to that law. Yet Israel has not complied with the resolution, responding instead with blatant contempt and disregard for the international community and for the rule of international law. In violation of resolution 1544 (2004) and in grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and other relevant provisions of international humanitarian law, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to carry out its illegal policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

Since my last letter to you following the vast destruction of Palestinian homes by the Israeli occupying forces in the Rafah area of the Gaza Strip and the brutal killing of dozens of Palestinian civilians in the area, including children, the occupying forces have continued to carry out military raids and attacks, to commit home demolitions and to kill and wound Palestinian civilians throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Immediately after the adoption of resolution 1544 (2004), the Israeli occupying forces continued destroying even more homes and properties in the Rafah area, including the zoo in Rafah as well as greenhouses, irrigation systems, agricultural land and dozens of vehicles. The occupying forces also continued to target and kill Palestinian civilians in the area. Among those killed was a three-year-old Palestinian girl, Rawan Abu Zeid, who was shot in the head and neck by the occupying forces in the Brazil area of Rafah when she left her home to go to a nearby shop with some older children. In addition, the besieged residents of the Tel El-Sultan neighbourhood continued to suffer from lack of water and electricity owing to the extensive damage caused by the occupying forces to water networks and power lines, and mourners were even subject to Israeli gunfire during the mass funeral procession held on 24 May 2004 for 16 of the people who had been



killed by the occupying forces and whose families were unable to reach them for burial during the siege.

While the destruction in the Rafah area continues to be assessed, hundreds and hundreds of Palestinian civilians who were made homeless as a result of the Israeli incursions and demolitions continue to be sheltered in schools and facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). These families have been devastated and are destitute; they have been once again displaced from their homes and dispossessed by Israel, which still continues to violate their human rights. The humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip is dire and assistance continues to be urgently needed.

In addition, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to construct the expansionist Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The occupying forces have continued to confiscate more Palestinian land and destroy more Palestinian property, including agricultural fields, as the route of the Wall is being forcibly bulldozed through the Palestinian territory. Palestinian civilians continue to protest the unlawful taking of their lands and properties and trying to prevent the Wall's construction and the destruction of their communities. The occupying forces continue to use excessive and indiscriminate force against the demonstrators, causing more Palestinian casualties. Just today, the occupying forces injured at least 15 people during a demonstration against the Wall near the village of Al-Zawiya south-west of Nablus. In another recent incident, on Sunday, 6 June, the occupying forces fired at stone-throwing youths near the Qaladiya refugee camp near the site where work began last month on the Wall in that area. A 31-year-old Palestinian man, Arafat Ibrahim Ya'koub, who had been wounded and paralysed in the first intifada, was hit by a bullet to the head as he sat in his wheelchair outside a shop near the entrance to the camp. Regrettably, as shown by the annexed list of martyrs, this is only one of the many daily incidents of the continuing use of excessive force and disregard for human life by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 192 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. Those letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 19 May 2004 (A/ES-10/269-S/2004/409), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of those war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my deepest regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, at least 25 more Palestinians, including several children, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 3,048 Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are contained in the annex to this letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

**Annex to the identical letters dated 10 June 2004 from the
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

**Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the
Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*
(Friday, 21 May 2004 to Thursday, 10 June 2004)**

Friday, 21 May 2004

1. Ahmed Saleh Abu Siyam

Saturday, 22 May 2004

1. Hussein Ibrahim Hussein Al-Lada'ah (18 years old, sustained wounds from 11 May 2004)
2. Mohammed Sami Al-Hams (18 years old, sustained wounds from 1 October 2000)
3. Rawan Mohammed Abu Zeid (3 years old)
4. Mohamed Ahmed Jaber Al-Mughayer

Sunday, 23 May 2004

1. Sa'ad Adnan Rashed Ghazal
2. Sa'ad Alayan Zamel
3. Said Mohamed Darwish Al-Qotob

Monday, 24 May 2004

1. Adnan Jamal Al-Bahesh (13 years old)
2. Hamzeh Ali Asa'ad Al-Borini (16 years old)
3. Mohammed Mahmoud Zua'rub
4. Imad Khalil Abu Eid (17 years old)

Friday, 28 May 2004

1. Tayseer Mohammed Abu Awad
2. Nabil Rajab Zinou
3. Ayman Khamis Jamil Hassanein (sustained wounds from 20 May 2004)

Saturday, 29 May 2004

1. Shadi Mazen Naseer

Sunday, 30 May 2004

1. Wa'el Talab Nassar
2. Mohammed Mustafa Munib Sarsour
3. Madi Ahmed Madi

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 3,048.

Tuesday, 1 June 2004

1. Bilal Omar Yussef Abu Zeid

Wednesday, 2 June 2004

1. Tarek Sobeh Timraz
2. Hossam Ahmed Hamad

Sunday, 6 June 2004

1. Arafat Ibrahim Hussein Yaqoub

Monday, 7 June 2004

1. Mohammed Jamal Nabhan (17 years old)
2. Omar Abdeljabbar Abdelkhaliq Farkh

Wednesday, 8 June 2004

1. Ra'ed Musleh (sustained wounds)
 2. Walid Awad Ashoor
 3. Ma'moon Hussein Abu Al-Hassan Al-Zerani
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**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 June 2004
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations and resolution No. 265, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its sixteenth regular session at the summit level, held in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia, on 22 and 23 May 2004, concerning the occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the three Arab islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Amre Moussa, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, regarding that resolution.

I should be grateful if you would see to it that the present letter and its annex are issued and circulated as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(Signed) Yahya **Mahmassani**
Ambassador
Head of the New York Mission



**Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Permanent
Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I wish to inform you that the Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in Tunis on 22 and 23 May 2004 in its sixteenth regular session at the summit level, adopted resolution 265 on the occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the three Arab islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa.

The resolution included an appeal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council to maintain this issue among the matters of which the Security Council is seized until Iran ends its occupation of the three islands and the United Arab Emirates recovers its full sovereignty over them.

I am confident that you will accord this matter the necessary attention and continue your efforts towards the recovery by the United Arab Emirates of its three occupied islands, inviting the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept the position of the United Arab Emirates, which calls for a peaceful settlement of this dispute in accordance with the practices, covenants and rules of international law and through earnest, direct negotiations or recourse to the International Court of Justice, so as to build confidence and strengthen security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region.

(Signed) Amre **Moussa**
Secretary-General



Security Council

Distr.: General
11 June 2004

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2004 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period 1 to 30 April 2004 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the report to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on Kosovo Force operations

1. Over the reporting period (1 to 30 April 2004), the total number of troops in theatre was 19,152, which included 3,445 troops from non-NATO countries.
2. Owing to the outbreak of violence in March 2004, NATO sent reserve forces from Allied and non-NATO countries to assist in stabilizing the province. As at 30 April 2004, the majority of the temporary reinforcements had returned to their garrisons.

Security

3. The general situation in Kosovo remained relatively calm but with an underlying tension that will continue for the foreseeable future. Although the level of inter-ethnic and criminal violence declined throughout the month, it could easily surge again if an incident, real or perceived, caused a repeat of the violence seen in March 2004. Through their media statements, some politicians and leaders were a tempering force over the population. However, both Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs continued to have little faith in the law enforcement organizations in the region and to have differing opinions with regard to the future of the province.
4. The number of violent intra-ethnic and inter-ethnic events were significantly lower than the previous month. The decrease was a factor of control and not indicative of a reduction in inter-ethnic hostility. A total of 15 murder and attempted-murder cases were reported in April 2004, resulting in a total of four people killed.
5. The threat against the Kosovo Force (KFOR) remained relatively low throughout the month, with only one reported incident occurring on 8 April 2004, when a Kosovo Albanian male in Prizren threatened KFOR troops. He was arrested by KFOR and handed over to the police.
6. On 27 April 2004, Samit Lushtaku, a former Kosovo Liberation Army (UCK) and Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) Protection Zone Commander, was arrested for his suspected involvement in the riots of 17-19 March 2004. His detention prompted moderate and peaceful demonstrations throughout the region the following day, led by the UCK war veterans. Since the riots of March 2004, no violent incident has taken place at announced gatherings.
7. KFOR continues operations to secure the theatre to avoid ethnic violence and protect patrimonial sites. KFOR remains vigilant to deter possible threats directed against international organizations and military bases.

Compliance by the Serbia and Montenegro army and the Ministry of Internal Affairs special forces

8. No breaches of the Military Technical Agreement were reported during April 2004.

The Kosovo Protection Corps

9. The current membership of the KPC comprises 3,003 active members, including 132 minorities, of which 32 are Serbs. The reserve personnel

establishment list includes 1,728 members, of which 22 are minorities. The statistics show a low rate of minorities in the KPC. During April 2004, roll calls were conducted in 40 KPC units. The number of individuals on sick leave, or other, was at an acceptable level of 18 per cent.

10. On 6 April 2004, Captain Shaqir Krasniqi was murdered near his home village of Gracanica. He was working in KPC Headquarters as a physical protection officer. The motive is unknown. The UNMIK police investigation is still ongoing.

Conclusion

11. On the surface, the overall situation within Kosovo remains stable. However, many Kosovo Serbs believe that the current period of calm does not reflect the danger they face individually or as a community. Kosovo Albanian candidates and political parties are continuing to consolidate their positions ahead of the upcoming elections and are focused on improving the perception of the international community with respect to Kosovo.

12. The underlying issues that contributed to the outbreak of violence in March 2004 remain largely unresolved within the province.